

## POETRY.

## HUMILITY.

The bird that soars on highest wing,  
Builds on the ground her lowly nest;  
And she that doth most sweetly sing,  
Sings in the shade when all things rest:  
—Fairer and nobler is she,  
Who loves both lowly and high.

When Mary chose "the better part,"  
She meekly sat at Jesus' feet;  
And Lydia's gently opened heart  
Was made for God's own temple meet:  
—Fairer and nobler is she,  
Whose clothing is humility.

The saint that wears heaven's brightest crown,  
In deepest adoration bends;  
The weight of glory bows him down,  
The most when most his soul ascends:  
—Nearest the throne itself must be  
The footstool of humility.

MONTGOMERY.

## A SOLEMN APPEAL.

IN FAVOR OF THE CAUSE OF PEACE.

Sec. 11. Females ought to labor and pray for the abolition of war, because it degrades their sex.

In the preceding observations, I have incidentally shown the degraded condition of females among nations that delight in war. Were I to descend to particulars, I might fill a volume with similar instances; but it would be both disgusting and unnecessary. No one can doubt, but that it would be both for their temporal and eternal interest, to have war abolished.

Let not the matrons of our happy country think, that because they have not seen the evils of war, as it respects females, in this country, with their own eyes, their fair and virtuous daughters would be exempted from these evils, if ever America should be infatuated enough to desire a military reputation. The females of England who crowd the navy and the camp, or are thrown degraded on an unfeeling world, by some gold-laced villain, who has lured only to destroy, were some of them once as virtuous and had as many religious privileges as their own daughters. The only difference is, that God has appointed their habitation in a land where arms are heridly known as a profession, and where a soldier is rarely seen. Let them thank Him who has made them mothers, and show their gratitude by doing what they can, to abolish the horrible custom of war; and they can do much.

"Women are the mothers of men," and the future character of a man is often formed in the nursery. The characters of Alexander, Charles XII, and Napoleon, those scourges of God, were formed in the nursery and the school-room; and did we know the early history of their competitors, Attila, Genghis Khan and Tamurlane, we should probably find it not unlike the others. Let matrons therefore look carefully to the education of their children, and sedulously exclude from them those toys, pictures, histories and poems, which foster a military spirit, and prejudice the infant mind against the humbling truths of the gospel.

Let ladies of every age, throw the weight of their influence into the scale of Peace. Let them read and circulate peace tracts, assist in forming peace societies, make their ministers life-ministers of the peace society, and finally, let them pray for the success of the cause of peace, and add their contributions at the annual concert of prayer for the cause of peace on the 25th of December.

Can they refuse their mighty influence in favor of a cause which their Savior came into the world to promote?

Sec. 12. Ministers of the Gospel should labor and pray for the abolition of war, because the Church looks up to them for an example.

Ministers of the Gospel are ambassadors of the Prince of Peace, and it is their duty to labor for everything for which their Master labored, and to take him for their pattern and example. Did he ever engage in war, or have any concern in it? If not, how can his representatives take any share in it? The first sermon which he preached on earth, was a peace sermon, and the first peace sermon that was ever preached. How many ministers, who have lived in the world longer than he did, have never preached a peace sermon in all their lives! Do they faithfully represent the Prince of Peace, or do they "shun to declare the whole counsel of God?" Christ blessed the peace-makers, and in that act blessed the cause of peace. Can he be called a peace-maker, who has never preached on the subject, or prayed for a blessing on the exertions of the friends of peace? Can the minister of Christ, who gives his sanction to war by acting as chaplain at a militia muster, where men meet together to learn the art of homicide, or to a regiment, or man-of-war, which is engaged in putting these lessons into practice, and sending hundreds of precious immortal souls to endless perdition—can he say he is the imitator of Christ? Did Christ, or any of his apostles, or immediate followers, ever appear on the field of mortal strife? There is no record of any such example, nor did any Christians engage in war, in any way, for the first two centuries of the Christian era.

The success of the cause of peace rests on the church in general and on ministers in particular. It is in their power, whenever they will unite for the purpose, to put an end to the custom of war in Christendom. If they neglect to do what they can, blood, not only the blood of the body, but the blood of souls, will be found in the skirts of their garments. Hitherto the still, small voice of the gospel could hardly be heard amid the confused noise of the warrior, but God has, for a long time, wonderfully preserved the nations of Christendom in a state of comparative peace, and I have no doubt the labors of the peace societies have been greatly blessed to this end. But now he is calling louder upon us for increased exertions. The billows of war

begin again to swell; the tempest lowers; and everything threatens an approaching storm. Will the successors of the apostles refuse to pour the oil of peace on the billows of contention?

The ministers of the gospel, in England, are more engaged in the cause of peace than ever before. There were more of them at the last meeting of the Peace Society in London than in usual, and almost all the addresses were made by them. They are ready to act with the ministers in this country, and I have reason to believe, from conversation with the late British ecclesiastical delegation to this country, that they will readily join in the annual concert of prayer on the 25th of December, in favor of the cause of peace, if invited by the ministers of this country. The cause then rests with the American clergy. Will they refuse their aid? Can they do it, and not deny their Master?

There is no need of ministers interfering with the politics of the day. Simply to meet, on the day appointed, with their flocks, and pray for a continuance of peace, can give no offence to any party. If they have any faith in prayer; if they have any trust in the promises of God, can they refuse their assent?

Churches as naturally look up to their ministers for example, as scholars look to their teachers. They cannot act without their head. If ministers refuse their aid to the work, it can never be done, and although God has promised that the time shall come, when the nations shall learn war no more, this event will not arrive, until ministers take up the cause of peace in good earnest. The cause of peace requires a special effort more than the cause of missions, of temperance, or anti-slavery. It is a greater cause than either, for on it the two first mainly depend.

Will not then ministers of the Gospel give their influence to a great and good cause, which cannot succeed without them?

## AGRICULTURAL.

## From the N. Y. Farmer. MANAGEMENT OF EWES.

The following account of successful management of sheep by a gentleman of Philadelphia, is taken from the Baltimore Farmer, and well explains the secret which many suppose the act consists in: "On Mr. Barney's late visit to this city, I put the question to him, wherein consisted his superior management of sheep? He gave the following reply: He said a gentleman visited him not long since, and on going to his sheep-yard, and viewing it, asked him the same question. He showed at that time, from fifty ewes, upwards of sixty lambs, all lively and brisk, with a loss, I think he said, of three or four. The gentleman observed to him that he had his shed covered with dead lambs; and asked wherein the secret of breeding lay. Mr. Barney observed to him, you stuff your sheep with dry food. Yes, as much good clover and hay as they will eat, was the reply. You give them no water, but suffer them to go out in time of snow and eat it as they are disposed to do? Yes. Then, said Mr. Barney, there lies the secret. Your sheep fill themselves with dry hay; they get no water; and they have not a sufficient supply of gastric juice to promote the digestion of the hay in the stomach; they cannot raise it to chew the cud; they lose their appetite; are thrown into a fever; and cannot bring forth their young; or they bring forth a feeble, starved lamb, that falls off and dies on the first exposure to the cold and rain. On the contrary, I take care to provide my sheep with good clear water in summer and winter. I feed them regularly with hay through the winter, and give them ruta, bage and mangel wurtzel every day. The ewes produce me 120 per cent. increase in lambs. You cannot, says Mr. Barney, get along without ruta bage and mangel wurtzel." The writer adds, that he had then just sold his sheep for upwards of seventeen dollars per head to the butchers.

## WATERING PLACES.

Every farmer should endeavor to provide a good watering place for his cattle; some are very inconveniently situated in this respect, and others neglect to improve the advantages they possess. Some farmers water their cattle, at a pond or puddle, and when the snow and ice have accumulated, the poor animals have to reach down so far for the water that they do not obtain half so much as they need. Many watering places might be improved by a large trough; even were a few days spent in turning or raising streams, or in fencing out a new watering place, it would be time well spent.

More depends on this business than farmers in general are aware of; cattle must have a plenty of good water, or they will not keep in good condition. Where the water is inconvenient, the young, feeble, and bawful, (as Paddy would say) get but very little. If it be convenient, a trough should be set, with one end about a foot and a half and the other two or three feet from the ground; this will accommodate calves and sheep as well as oxen and horses. You should be as accommodating to your animals as was the carpenter to the feline race, when he made a large hole in the barn door for the old cat and a small one for the kitten; another advantage, when the snow is deep the water will be much more convenient by having one end of the trough high.

If your watering place be in a bleak situation, put some boards on the northern side, else Boreas, with his rude blasts, will drive your cattle away before they drink enough; they often shake their heads, and make up faces, which show their great dislike in having this windy old fellow puffing in their faces, and whistling around their ears.—Yankee Farmer.

## CUTTING FODDER FOR CATTLE.

The winter food for domestic animals is always an article of importance, both on account of the quantity required, and its value. There is scarcely any place where good hay will not at some season of the year, bring several dollars a ton. Every means, therefore, by which it may be saved, or the nutriment it contains applied to the best effect, should claim special attention. It is asserted on high authority, that by cutting all kinds of dry fodder before feeding to cattle, at least one half is saved; but even supposing the saving to be only one-third, it is evident it would in a few years amount to no small sum, where any considerable number of animals are wintered. The labor of cutting is indeed something, but very trifling where a good machine is employed. Among the straw-cutters of which we have had an opportunity of witnessing the operation, Green's stands pre-eminent in excellence. Although it is worked by hand, its motion is so easy that one man may turn it with facility, and cut all that another man can place in the feeding trough working with activity, and having the hay or straw close at hand. Two bushels of cut food are easily produced in a minute. If the first cutting should not be fine enough, it may be passed repeatedly through, until it has been reduced to any degree of fineness.—The expense or labor of cutting fodder with such a machine as this must of course be exceedingly small. And if driven by horse power, far less so. And when it is considered that in addition to the improved quality which it gives to hay and straw, other coarse feed, and especially the large or main stalk of corn fodder, which is highly nutritious, but generally rejected by cattle, may by cutting and mixing with a little meal, be fed to them, the advantages to every farmer who feeds farm stock to any extent, must be obvious.

Yet notwithstanding this, what a vast majority pursue the old wasteful course! Few men would think of throwing fifty dollars in bank notes into the fire every winter, then why should they pursue a course which causes, in effect, an equal loss?

\* Instead of the knives cutting obliquely (by a saving motion) as in most straw cutters, those in this machine cut perpendicularly into the hay or straw, and consequently are less liable to become dull by use.—Monthly Genesee Farmer.

## From the Vermont Farmer.

IMPORTANCE OF AGRICULTURE.—From a late highly praised work on the capital and resources of the British Empire, the London Metropolitan makes some extracts, for the purpose of proving the immense importance to England, of Agriculture, and the capital staked in it, compared with that employed in manufactures. According to a table in this work, the gross annual product of Great Britain and Ireland, raised by the combination of capital with all animate and inanimate power, is 514,000,000, sterling, nearly half of which is from agriculture. As the table exhibits the relative importance of the several great sources of the immense wealth of Great Britain, and is therefore of general interest, we annex it:—

Agriculture,	£246,000,000
Mines and Minerals,	21,400,000
Inland Trade,	48,425,000
Coasting Trade,	3,550,000
Fisheries,	3,400,000
Shipping & Foreign Com.	34,398,095
Bankers—profits of this class,	4,500,000
Foreign Income,	4,500,000
Manufactures,	48,050,000
	£514,823,085

In addition to poor rates and county rates, which amount to several millions, the agriculturists pay 26,000,000, or one half of the taxes of the empire. The amount of capital employed in agriculture, is set down at about two millions of pounds sterling, or more than one half of the capital of the United Kingdom. According to this estimate the national debt is equal to one fifth of the whole capital of the empire.

Horse-Power Grist Mills.—We have before us a specimen of corn meal ground in one of the horse-power Grist mills which is becoming so popular with the owners of large landed estates. The bed-stone instead of the upper one runs, and instead of the stones, which are burrs, performing a circular revolution, they run horizontally. The grain resting on the bed-stone is thrown out by the centrifugal force as soon as ground, which leaves the meal lively though very fine. The sample before us is truly a most beautiful one; to the eye it looks more like wheat than corn meal, and yet when submitted to the test of the finger and thumb, its delightful granular touch indicates at once that none of that vital principle, which is the life of all flour, and imparts to bread its most desirable quality, had been lost in the process of grinding. These mills reduce three bushels of corn into meal in an hour, and they are equally effective in producing flour out of any other grain.

To gentlemen who have a large number of hands or stock, one of them would certainly be a most valuable acquisition, enabling them as it would, not only to procure a supply of flour for the former without going off their respective estates, but of feeding the latter also with ground food, a thing of the first importance, both with respect to the health of animals and to the saving of provender. It is the opinion of some of the best judging farmers in Europe and America, that by grinding all grain fed to stock, and cutting and steaming their hay or fodder, at least one third less will serve them, and that the animals themselves can be thus kept in better condition.—Farmer and Gardener.

Horse Shoeing.—I have heretofore suffered much trouble and some danger, when riding on horseback in the winter time, from the horse having his feet loaded with balls of ice and snow, and I consider that horses driven in the stages often undergo a double share of fatigue and labor from this circumstance. I have for several years been endeavoring to devise some method to prevent or remedy this inconvenience; but without effect, until the year past, I directed my blacksmith to try the experiment of a shoe upon a different construction, and which I found to succeed so completely, that I wish to communicate it through your paper for the benefit of the public.

The smith in forming the plate for his shoe, should draw it wider in the middle and narrower at the end than for a common shoe. After the shoe is turned, let the inside of it be panned out, so as to leave it in the form of a heater, viz. narrow at the toe, and wide at the heel; in which case the snow, instead of being confined by a circular shoe and forming a ball in the hollow of the foot, is continually working out and discharging itself; and the horse instead of treading upon a round ball of snow and ice, will find and feel the benefit of his corks.—Bost. Pat.

Number of Newspapers published in the World.—A German paper says: In Spain there are twelve newspapers, in Portugal, seventeen, in Switzerland, thirty-six, in Belgium, ninety-two, in Denmark, eighty, in Austria, eighty-two, in Russia, and Poland, eighty-four, in Holland, one hundred and fifty, in Great Britain, two hundred and seventy-four, in Prussia, two hundred and eighty-eight, in the other German States, three hundred and five, in Australia, nine, in Africa, twelve, in Asia, two, and in America, one thousand one hundred and forty-eight. From which it will be seen that there are more than half as many newspapers published in America (with the exception of France, which the writer has left out, and well he may, for she has so completely muzzled the press, that there might as well be none, and cast a stain on her escutcheon which it will be difficult to wipe off,) than there is in the whole world put together, and with not one fortieth of the population.—It is no wonder then that this country bears the reputation abroad of being not only the happiest but the freest nation of the earth, when the press, which we consider to be the "sentinel on the watch tower," is left free, not only to guard us against all encroachments on our rights (if it acts up to its profession,) but to diffuse information far and wide over the country, for wherever knowledge is there will freedom also be found.

\* The number here accredited to America, but little exceeds half of what are published in the United States alone.

Ed. Tel.

Eighty years ago it required 21 days to transport the mail from Philadelphia to Boston. It is now done in 36 hours.

Old Newspapers.—Many people take newspapers, but few preserve them; yet the most interesting reading imaginable is a file of old newspapers. It brings up the very age, with all its bustle and every day affairs, and marks its genius and its spirit more than the most labored description of the historian. Who can take a paper dated a half a century ago, without the thought that almost every name there printed is now cut upon a tomb stone? It is easy to preserve newspapers, and they will repay the trouble; for, like wine, their value increases with their years.

## THE RIGHTS OF WOMEN.

As the whole community is agitated with measures adapted to assert the rights and advance the interest of laboring men, it would be well to consider for a moment the claims of industrious women.

There is a strange and cruel mockery in the conduct of the lords of creation to the weaker sex. They are fond of speaking in extravagant terms on the excellence of women; they delight in manifesting their refinement by unmeaning compliments, and exhibit their gallantry in a thousand superfluous attentions. Here their justice ends. They call themselves the defenders of woman—do they protect her? they praise her virtue—does their conduct manifest a real respect? they compassionate her weakness—do they sustain her in poverty, cheer her loneliness with the voice of encouragement, or do aught in any shape to supply her wants, or alleviate her afflictions? The world is a scene of violence, where every man scrambles for his share of the plunder—but weak woman is constrained by her physical inferiority to stand apart and gaze hopelessly, with little to sustain her or her little ones but the stray fragments which may fall in her way. She is still, as in the olden time, a gleaner in the harvest of life; and though her responsibilities are equal to those of man, she is expected to supply all her wants and perform all her duties upon the miserable pittance which the reaper leaves behind him as unworthy to be gathered. Such is the justice, such is the kindness of man to woman.

It may be admitted that man is gentle and affectionate to those of the other sex who may be related to him. Strange if he were not. How unnatural would be the ingratitude that would requite a mother's pains, a wife's solicitude, a sister's tenderness, with harshness. How strangely cold and heartless must be the bosom which, not only insensible to the loveliness, gentleness, and purity of woman, should also prove alien even to the ties of nature. Man has not been thus unnatural, for the necessities of his being forbid it. But what has he done for that portion of the sex disconnected with himself—the lone,

the friendless? What support or encouragement does the widow with her flock of little ones, or the unprotected orphan, or the friendless female, receive from man?—How is her labor requited—how are her rights maintained? what encouragement do the laws extend to her; what support is offered by society? what champions spring forth in her cause?

The sturdy laborer complains that his wages are low, and thousands in a moment unite and procure for him redress; but the widow may toil with superior assiduity, and receive less than the tithe of the wages of man—and who strives for her? Is her labor less useful or necessary? By no means. Are her orphans more readily or cheaply sustained than the children of the laborer? of course they are not. Yet she is allowed to toil unceasingly, and receives a pittance, which if quadrupled, would be scorned by a man laborer with scorn. Again, the man complains justly, perhaps, that twelve hours labor is too much for his Herculean frame, and he strikes for an amelioration of his condition. The press is clamorous in support of the poor laborer; orators & politicians espouse his cause and he triumphs. But the lone widow sits at her solitary labor, plying the needle with her hands and rocking the cradle with her foot. The sun rises and sets upon her, and the stars almost fade from the sky, before, with a fevered and exhausted frame, she sinks upon her couch. But who, we ask again, who strikes for the lone widow?—who compassionates her wrongs, and asserts her rights? Perhaps it will be asserted that women have no rights. Men are entitled to high wages, but women should not expect it! men must not labor more than ten hours—but women may toil day and night. Might makes right, and the woman being weak and unable to demand her fair share of the advantages that result from labor, must consent to be as she has been, the drudge and slave of those who prate about her beauty and their chivalry.—Philadelphia Gaz.

As nearly as can be ascertained, the number of persons supported for longer or shorter periods of time in the year 1834, in the Almshouses of the four principal American cities were as follows:

	Americans.	Foreigners.
New York, 1833,	1893,	2093,
Phila. 1876,	1676,	1895,
Baltimore, 675,	479,	
Boston, 542,	841,	
	4786	5308

"It is thus seen that Boston is more burdened by poor emigrants than any other Atlantic city, in proportion to population. In some of the counties of New York, bordering on the Canada frontier, the evil is still greater. Of 187 persons admitted in 1833 into the poorhouse in Clinton county, (on Lake Champlain) 152 were foreigners, [that is, 35 native Americans, to 152 foreigners.] The foreign poor in Niagara county poorhouse were in

1830	33
1831	61
1832	111

## STOVES.

THE subscribers have at their warehouse a large assortment of COOK, BOX and PARLOR STOVES, at wholesale and retail, among which will be found the well known "Conant Stove," and the improved Rotary Cooking Stove.

The fire plates to the latter having been strengthened, we can confidently recommend the article for durability, and competent judges have already pronounced it the best stove in use.

It is believed that our stoves possess every qualification to recommend them to the patronage of the public, save an extravagantly high price, which is a matter of no great importance, compared with the quality of the article itself.

PLOWS, CAULDRON KETTLES and HOLLOW WARE, constantly on hand, and most kinds of Castings made at short notice.

C. W. & J. A. CONANT.  
Brandon, Oct. 12, 1835.

N. B.—We again say that Stanley is not the inventor of the Rotary Stove—and we engage to indemnify any and all who purchase or use our stoves, against his claim.

## GROCERY STORE.

THE subscribers are opening a store in the basement story of Frost's building, where they offer for sale, low, the following among numerous other articles:

Superior SUGARS of all kinds—loaf and lump—New Orleans and Havana. Also, New-Orleans and Porto Rico Molasses; Sumatra and Java coffee; chocolate.

An assortment of TEAS, of a superior quality—Young Hyson—Hyson Skin—Green and Gunpowder—Old Hyson—Pouchong—Soucheong and Pecco—all of late importations.

Also bunch, box and keg raisins; figs; prunes; citrons; oranges; lemons; maca; cloves; first rate articles of spice of all kinds; pearlsh; saleratus; spermaceti candles; herring; mackerel; oysters, and FLOUR.

People of the village and vicinity, wanting any of the above named articles, are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves. Inspection of articles for sale will cost them nothing, if they do not wish to purchase.

CHURCH & ENOS.  
Brandon, Dec. 31, 1835.

## SHEEP'S PELTS.

CASH, and the highest price will be paid for pelts, by

E. R. MASON & Co.  
Leicester, Oct. 5, 1835. 2-6m

## NATIONAL CHURCH HARMONY.

CONTAINING tunes calculated for public worship, anthems and select pieces for fests, thanksgivings, Christmas, missionary meetings, ordinations, dedications, anniversaries, &c. &c. by N. D. GOULD—new stereotyped edition, enlarged.

The publishers have been induced, in consequence of the very liberal patronage bestowed upon this work, to add to it fourteen pages of new music, in addition to the former supplement, without increase of price.

The work now contains 250 psalm tunes, giving a large variety, adapted to every metre of sacred poetry found in books used in any of our churches. It also contains 80 anthems and select pieces, including the compositions of more than one hundred different authors.

The new plan adopted for this work of placing the full harmony on the Bass and Treble staff, in small notes, has been highly commended, and will readily be acknowledged of important advantage to all those who play the organ and piano forte.

The conciseness and clearness of the rudiments—the adaptation of additional words to the common tunes, to give variety, and prevent the scholar from learning time, accent, time words, &c. by note too, must also be an advantage perceived by every teacher and chorister.

The metrical tunes are so arranged that on most of the pages will be found two of a different character, on such relative keys as will enable choristers to pass readily from one to the other, when the sentiment of the words vary in the same hymn, so as to require music of a different character.

As the work is stereotyped, the public will not be perplexed with constant changes, as none will be made, except the addition of tunes, which all can have, and the correction of typographical errors which may occur.

The work is printed on good paper from handsome type, and is in every way manufactured in the best manner.

Also the JUVENILE HARMONY, containing appropriate hymns and music, for Sabbath Schools, Sabbath School anniversaries, and family devotion. By N. D. Gould.

This little work, which is intended for Sabbath Schools, Sabbath School anniversaries, and family devotion, we consider one of great merit, because peculiarly well adapted to the object for which it is intended. It contains the Rudiments of Music, set forth in a plain, familiar manner, so that persons little versed in the science of music, may understand, so as to be able to teach children, and even in this interesting and increasingly popular branch of education. The music which is mostly original, is simple, yet chaste; the words are appropriate, and the form and execution of the work such as to render it attractive. Its remarkable cheapness, too, we think must recommend it to every one desiring such a work. It contains thirty-one tunes and sixty-three hymns, and is sold at the very low price of \$10 per hundred, or 12½ cts. single.

We think it cannot but meet with a grateful reception by the friends of sacred music, and particularly by children and Sabbath School teachers throughout the country.

Teachers and choristers will be furnished with sample copies gratis on application to the publishers.

GOULD, KENDALL & LINCOLN,  
59 Washington-st. Boston.

## PROSPECTUS.

New-England [Farmer and Gardener] Journal.

THIS is a weekly paper, devoted to Agriculture, Horticulture and Rural Economy. It is conducted by THOMAS G. FESSENDEN assisted by various Agricultural writers, and by the observations of many of the best practical Cultivators in the United States. The New-England Farmer is printed with a new type on good paper in a quarto form, pagged making a volume of 416 pages annually, to which a title page and index are furnished gratis.

This Journal has been published 13 years, during which time unremitted exertions have been made to make it acceptable and useful to the farmer and gardener.

At the end of each year the Numbers can be bound, and constitute a valuable work, being worth their subscription price as a book of reference.

A weekly report of the sales at Brighton, the state of the markets, crops, &c. and occasional drawings of Agricultural Implements, &c. are given in this Journal.

The N. E. Farmer is published every Wednesday evening at \$2.50 per annum payable upon the reception of the first Number.

New subscribers furnished with the back Numbers of the current volume.

Postmasters and others who may be disposed to act as Agents, will please to retain 10 per cent of the moneys which they receive for subscriptions.

GEO. C. BARRETT, Publisher  
Boston, Dec. 1835.

## LOST.

IN the street, between Conant's Store and Frost's Tavern, in Brandon, on the evening of the 21st Nov., or taken from a wagon under Mr. Frost's shed, a drab-colored over-coat, lined with flannel, sleeves lined with tow cloth, large capes, velvet collar, woven kersey; also one checked horse-blanket, red and black. Any person having knowledge of the above named articles, will confer a favor on the owner, by leaving word with Mr. Frost.

ARTEMAS FLAGG  
Hinesburgh, Dec. 10, 1835.